THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 22, Vol. 6. NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866. Price 6d. or 12 cts

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

JUDGMENT 18TH APRIL, 1866.

Borealis Co. v. *Watson Co.*

This was a bill filed by Borealis Co., by Macdonald, their foreman, against the Watson Co., by Murdoch, their foreman. Seven of the Watson Co., including Murdoch himself, being made specially defendants for the purpose, I presume, of discovery. The bill alleges occupation and records in September, 1863, and June, 1864, of the land in dispute by the plaintiffs—the entry and possession by the defendants, as alleged, with knowledge or at all events notice of the rights of the plaintiffs, and the unsuccessful efforts of the plaintiffs to obtain possession of the land at law. The bill then alleges a new record on the 20th June, 1865, by the plaintiffs again covering all the ground in dispute, and a new record by the defendants on the 22d June, 1865; also in reference, or supposed intended reference, to the same ground, and it charges that all the records and efforts of the defendants to secure to themselves this ground are against the plaintiffs, fraudulent, and bught to be set aside. The bill prays that the defendants may be declared trustees for plaintiffs of the ground in question, and ordered to execute conveyances thereof; and for an injunction and receiver, and account and general relief. The question of the injunction has already been disposed of up to this time. There is, I believe, no question of a receiver or an account.

The whole foundation or this bill is that the defendants have hitherto succeeded in an unconscientious manner in depriving plaintiffs of their land, and that the plaintiffs have no remedy. This latter circumstance is necessary, as extraordinary relief will not be given in Chancery if a remedy can be obtained at law, and that they have none has already been decided by the judgment of Mr. Commissioner Cox, affirmed on appeal on the 20th June, 1865. The reason was that indicated by the Commissioner himself, viz: that the plaintiffs had, up tot that time, never completed their legal title by duly recording their boundaries, or, in fact, any boundaries. Singularly enough the plaintiffs on the very day of the hearing of the appeal, recorded for the first time what appear to be a substantially sufficient, though not very accurate, description of their territory. That record, however, could not have been made use of in the case then before me, which was simply a rehearing of the case as decided by Mr. Commissioner Cox.

The only matter, therefore, which the plaintiffs have to establish is the fraudulent conduct of the defendants as against plaintiffs, in respect to this land. No actual fraud, e. g., misrepresentation, direct lies, broken promises, etc., are charged, but only constructive fraud, a term not very well understood.

I shall, therefore, make a very few observations on its meaning in a Court of Equity. I shall not attempt to define it. So far from defining constructive fraud the Court always leaves it undefined. It has seen the results of accurate definitions of fraud. In the race between unconscientious astuteness on the one hand, and the efforts of legislatures and courts of law to define what shall be disallowed on the other hand, both legislatures and courts of law have been always baffled. If all the shoals be buoyed it is almost as easy to steer into port as if the channel itself be marked out. Courts of Equity, therefore, have always refused to say what a man shall not do, in general terms—or to lay down any standard or to define beforehand what conduct shall, or what shall not, be permitted to stand. The consequence of preserving this undefined jurisdiction over every transaction operates probably to prevent many unconscientious acts. But when any such act is called in question it throws a greater amount of laborious consideration and responsibility on the Court, which might probably be saved by the existence of a positive rule. This labour and responsibility however is precisely the chief duty of a judge, and a chief object in the existence of his jurisdiction, and is evidently necessary for the protection of society.

Constructive fraud in a Court of Equity has a different meaning from the word "fraud" used elsewhere. Lapse of years and distance of space are often found to alter language, and it appears probable that the term "constructive fraud," in the mouth of Somers or Hardwick, down to Eldon and Brougham, would mean often little more than what at the present day, and in this Colony, would be termed "smartness." It is not every constructive fraud which entitles a plaintiff to relief, not every "smart" transaction that will be unripped; but there is scarcely a "smart" transaction that can be approved by the sentiment of a Court of Equity, though the "smartness" may not be of so high an order as to induce the Court to interfere.

Of all the various instances of constructive fraud which are complained of by persons seeking relief from "smart" operations, there is scarcely any more futile than those which are alleged to be unconscientious as against a plaintiff on the ground of the defendant having done the act complained of with knowledge or notice of a right or title in the plaintiff, which is weakened or annulled thereby. And the intricacy of the investigation is sometimes enhanced by the existence of a system of registration by which the plaintiff has neglected, and the defendant has attempted, to protect himself.

Systems of registration vary extremely as to their operation. Some systems, e. g., the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, almost go so far as to make the registration the efficient part of a transfer or evidence of ownership. The general operation of a register, however, is merely to give priority of right according to priority of registration—sometimes providing that no notice of an unregistered instrument shall be held to affect a stranger (as in the Land Registry Act here) sometimes quite silent as to the effect of notice outside the Register, and leaving all parties to the ordinary rules of a Court of Equity, which it must be acknowledged are rather more strict than seems to be generally known. The Court seems always to aim at the highest rules of Christian conscience and worldly honour (which here fortunately coincide), rather than to content itself with the common standard, of avoiding base dishonesty.

The mining code by which the transactions in the present case are governed is that of 1857-64. On the registration of a claim it has always been required (besides the names of the claimants) to give such a description of the locality, as that another miner can find it. And such a description of the area claimed as that another miner, at all events, with the assistance of a Surveyor, can go to the indicated locality and ascertain its boundaries. This much is required, both for the protection of the claimant, in order that his claim may not be encroached on, and unless properly described it can scarcely be said to be on the register at all; and also for the protection of prospectors, who, if unaware of such limits, might spend their time and trouble in prospecting ground already taken up (and a good deal of prospecting is often done while such claims are temporarily laid over, and no person in the neighbourhood to point out the boundaries). If a record be made of a mere mathematical line, or of an area imperfectly bounded, or with impossible boundaries, the common sense of miners leads them to disregard such a record; and such a view is obviously the proper view to support.

Now the facts of this case are as follows: In the fall of 1864, *i. e.* in August or September, 1864, the plaintiffs were registered claimants of a hill claim in the neighborhood of the defendants, and were also working in a tunnel at the northwest corner of the whole territory which they now claim. They certainly had the right to the whole, including the portion now in dispute, as against the Aurora Co., with whom they had just been in litigation. And if, as against the Aurora Co., then, I apprehend, as against all the world—the ground being abandoned ground of the Aurora. They might, in August 1864, under Section 5 of the Gold Fields Act, 1859, have taken up and recorded in their own name all the hill claim then lately held by the Aurora; in fact they conceived that they had recorded all such hill claim. However, on the 20th January, 1865, five of the defendants, all partners in the Watson Co., formed themselves into a separate company, called the Ellerslee Co., and took up, and I think made an intelligible record of 44 claims, of 100 feet square each, part of the said hill claim in dispute. On the 21st January, 1865, these 5 sold to Simonton, another partner in the Watson Co., upon trust for the Watson Co. The nominal consideration money was $4500, but no part of this was ever stated to have been paid; and looking at the whole transaction I should not expect to hear it alleged that any portion of it ever was paid by Simonton.

On the 17th April four of the Watson Co. again registered their claim, this time to four "hill claims." The description of the ground in the record is evidently faulty, for the area claimed (if it be an area) is to commence at a point, without saying what point, in the rear line of the Watson Co., so that it might really be taken to cover the whole of the 140 feet of the Borealis Co., which the defendants in their next record specially except. Such as it is, however, this dauntless company's title is, on the next day, for a consideration nominally of $400, also not alleged to have been paid, conveyed in the same way as the Ellerslee, to Simonton, in trust for the Watson Co.

On the 22d June, 1865, the Watson Co. record their claim to 8 hill claims, apparently intended to cover the area in dispute, or part of it, as to which record various observations might be made. It is, however, of comparatively little importance—for two days previously, on the 20th June, 1865, the Borealis Co. had put on the register their claim to all the area formerly held by the Aurora as a hill claim, this record also containing extraordinary mis-statements, which, however, are perhaps unimportant.

This was the first time I think that the plaintiffs were on the record as claiming any ascertained or unascertainable piece or area of ground extending down either to the original western or the original northern boundary of the Aurora. Something might be said as to the phrase "back of the Aurora" in former records, but not, I think, difficult to understand.

I have since the hearing perused, I think, all the affidavits and answers in this case, and I am sorry to say they are not, especially those on the defendants' side, very satisfactory. It is surprising, or perhaps not surprising, to observe with what accuracy all the parties interested appear to have heard, before litigation, all those circumstances which now seem unimportant, and with what fatal accuracy all the defendants appear to have escaped being infected with the smallest knowledge, or suspicion even, of facts which the course of litigation teaches them it would have been dangerous for them to have known. I am sorry to say that I have consequently felt it to be my duty to rely as little as possible upon the exculpatory statements in those affidavits.

A great deal of stress has been laid upon the order of the 27th June, 1864, made between the Borealis and the Aurora companys, the plaintiffs trying to fix the defendants with knowledge of it, and the defendants insisting on what certainly seems a surprising ignorance of the order having been made. It seems to me, however, that this order, or knowledge of it by the defendants, is really quite, or nearly, unimportant. Supposing all the defendants had been in Court when it was made, and every one of them served with a copy of it the next day, what then? They were not bound by it. It could not touch, and surely did not attempt to touch, any right of any person except the parties to the suit. If the Watson Co. had been at any time before that order of the 27th June entitled to take up this ground, they would have been equally entitled to do so the moment after that order was made. For as to the intentions of the plaintiffs and the land claimed by the Borealis Co., the defendants know all about that long before. It is part of the defendants' case that they had recourse to the manœuvres of parading the Ellerslee and Dauntless Co., and were morally justified in those manœuvres, by reason of the previous similar manœuvres of the Borealis Co., who, the defendants allege, had erected themselves into a company with the precise object of securing all the balance of the Aurora hill claim, after that company should be

Continued on third page.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

MEN'S COATS, TWEED SUITS, AND INverness Capes, a large assortment, for sale by

ARTHUR BULLOCK.

Baltic Shirts, Drawers and Underclothing, of every description, at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S.

Felt, Plush, and Straw Hats, for sale by

ARTHUR BULLOCK.

Fine and Nailed Boots, Gaiters, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, a large assortment, at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S.

White and Grey Calicos, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, for sale at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S.

Winsey, Plaid, and Stuff Dresses, a great variety, at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S.

Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls and Skirts, a choice assortment, at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S.

Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Gloves, at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S.

Ladies' and Children's Velvet, Felt and Straw Hats, a choice lot, for sale at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S.

First-rate Cigars, eight for $1.00, for sale at

ARTHUR BULLOCK'S,

Opposite Colonial Restaurant.

New Westminster, Nov. 14, 1865. no15 tc

L. FISK.....B. GREENEBAUM.

FISK & GREENEBAUM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise,

—AT—

LILLOOET AND CLINTON, B. C.

Furs and Farmer's Produces taken in Exchange at Highest Market Rates. ja17tc

MORROW'S ALE.

The undersigned is manufacturing a superior quality of

ALE,

which will be sold in quantities to suit.

my20tc WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

THE COVERNMENT

PIONEER BAKERY,

CORNER LYTTON SQUARE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has resumed the management of the above well known establishment, and that he will conduct it upon the most liberal principles, and secure, he hopes, that liberal patronage extended to him in the early days of New Westminster. No pains will be spared to keep his customers always supplied with the best quality of bread.

Cakes, Pies, &c., will be constantly kept on hand, and all orders receive prompt and careful attention.

PHILIP HICK.

November 1st, 1865. n1 tc

T. E. LADNER'S

Wholesale and Retail

FEED STORE,

FRONT STREET, adjoining Woodcock's Wharf.

Just Received and for Sale:

100,000 lbs. Barley,
80,000 lbs. Oats,
200 bbls. National Mills Flour
30 tons Timothy Hay,
10,000 lbs. Bayou Beans.

Thos. E. Ladner.

ja17tc

JER'H NAGLE,

SHIPPING AGENT

—AND—

CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER,

CREWS shipped for foreign and coasting vessels Manifests and Charter Parties drawn out. Permits made out and passed at the Custom-House. Vessels bought, sold and chartered.

Office on Front street, next door to Scott's Saloon. de6tc

New Advertisements.

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

—oooo—

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

—ooo—

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES,	LIQUORS,
ALES,	PORTER,
BRANDIES,	RUM,
CIDER,	SYRUPS,
CORDIALS,	BITTERS, &c.,

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

Havanna, Manilla and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jy19

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

IMPORTER,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster

je4 tc.

LOWE BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

FRENCH WINES,

LIQUORS, HAVANA CIGARS,

Naval Stores, Rope, Canvas, Oars, &c., &c.,

WHARF STREET

my26 VICTORIA, V. I. tc

Public Notice.

Western Union Telegraph Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that this Company is not, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person whomsoever in its service or employ, (whether temporarily or otherwise), unless every such debt shall have been previously expressly authorized by either James W. Pitfield, Charles R. Burrage, or myself; who alone are empowered to contract any debts on behalf of the Company in British Columbia or Vancouver Island.

Dated Head Telegraph Office, New Westminster, 9th January, A. D., 1866.

ED. CONWAY,
Assist. Engineer.

ja10tf

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION are effectually cured by

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

FOR HALF A CENTURY this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have with stood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine. ja6 3m

NOTICE

AFTER THIS DATE, E. T. DODGE & CO., are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin or Glass, unless by special contract made in writing in respect of such goods at the time of shipment.

E. T. DODGE & CO.

Port Douglas, May 4, 1865. my4tc

New Advertisements.

HURRAH

—FOR—

BIG BEND.

The undersigned would respectfully intimate to his friends and patrons that it is not necessary to consult May's P. P., to establish the fact that the Dig. of his place is still sustained, and that the quality of his

ALES, WINES, LIQUORS,

—AND—

SEGARS

Are unsurpassed; as both the *Automaton Batt.* and their reserve, with the Independent Members, who visit the Pioneer Saloon, can testify to.

JOHN T. SCOTT.

fe24 New Westminster, Feb. 23d, 1866. tc

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of New Westminster and the people of British Columbia generally, for their liberal patronage to the firm of Withrow & Tilley, and would now inform the Public generally that he has purchased Mr. Tilley's share of the business, and begs to solicit their patronage as heretofore.

He will endeavor to keep always on hand a fine assortment of Furniture of every description.

Hair, Pulu, and Straw Mattrasses on hand and manufactured to order.

A variety of Picture Frame Mouldings and Looking Glass Plate now in stock. An assortment of Willow-ware on hand.

Also; the only dealer in Doors and Window Sashes. He will always endeavor to keep an assortment suitable for this market on hand.

Also; on hand a consignment of the celebrated Grand Star Overstrung Pianos, which will be sold at a slight advance on cost.

DAVID WITHROW,

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster.

de23 tc

EDUCATION.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

New Westminster.

VISITOR,—The Bishop of Columbia.
LADY SUPERINTEND'T,—Miss Joyce.

The Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of a good Education, including French, Drawing and Botany. Instructions in the two latter subjects will be given by the REV. PERCIVAL JENNS.

TERMS—$1 per month. Music is charged extra, at $2 per month, to those for whomit is desired. je13 tc

NOTICE.

THE Old Pioneer Boatman, "BIG JACK," has opened a line of communication between Savana's Ferry and Shuswap Lake, where he will hold himself in readiness to accommodate the public by forwarding passengers at reasonable rates and with the utmost dispatch.

fe1tc JOHN CARRAGHER.

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Men Wanted at Quesnelmouth.

THE Telegraph Company will commence work at Quesnel on the 1st of May. Conditions can be ascertained at any of the Company's offices in British Columbia.

ED. CONWAY,
Assist. Engineer.

March 27, 1866. m28tc

UNION LODGE,
NO. 899, E. R.,
F. & A. M.

THE REGULAR Monthly Meetings of this Lodge are held on the first Thursday of each month, at half-past seven, P. M.

All Visitors and Sojourning Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN S. CLUTE, Secretary.

New Westminster, July 28th, 1865. jy29 tc

ANDERSON & Co.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK and will keep continuously Byass Porter and Ale, Martell and other Brandies, Scotch Whiskey, Rum, &c

oc31 WHARF ST. VICTORIA.

New Advertisements.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED

—EX—

BRIG "SHEET ANCHOR,"

From San Francisco,

The largest and most complete assortment of Double Oven

Cook Stoves,

Ever brought to this market suitable for HOTELS and FAMILIES.

We furnish trimmings of our own manufacture, and consequently are enabled to sell them at a much lower rate than can be obtained elsewhere.

Traders and Others

Supplied with TINWARE at reduced rates

Orders from the interior filled by return boat.

JOB WORK

Attended to with *NEATNESS* and *DISPATCH.*

KEAY'S & CO.

fe17 Columbia st., New Westminster. tc

P. L. ANDERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS,

—AND—

CATTLE DEALERS.

Families, Hotels & Shipping

SUPPLIED WITH MEAT AND VEGETABLES AT SHORT NOTICE.

New Westminster Market.

Fresh Leaf Lard and pure Pork Sausages, every morning.

Columbia street, next door to Armstrong's Store.

New Westminster, Feb. 9, 1866. fe10tc

NOTICE!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform his friends and the public that from this date he will sell his goods for *CASH ONLY!*

And he also requests all who are indebted to him to call and pay their bills on or before the 31st of March, or immediate steps will be taken to collect the same.

JOHN MURRAY.

17th March, 1866. m17tc

ROB'T A. BROWN,

Collector of Rents and Accounts,

OFFICE—Columbia street, near the Custom House. m7tc

A CARD.

MR. ARTHUR BULLOCK is appointed Sub-Agent in New Westminster for the Royal Insurance Company, and is also authorised to receive rents of Lots and Buildings for me.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.

Victoria, V. I., July 24, 1865. jy27 tc.

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin or Glass, unless by special contract made in writing in respect of such goods at the time of shipment.

URIAH NELSON & CO.

Port Douglas, May 2, 1864. ap20tc

E. C. GILLETTE, C. E.,

Mining Engineer & Surveyor,

WILLIAMS CREEK.

HAVING purchased the business on Williams Creek carried on by Mr. Dewdney as Mining Engineer and Surveyor, I am prepared to execute any work entrusted to me with promptness and dispatch.

E. C. GILLETTE.

New Westminster, April 10th, 1866. ap11tc

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Just Arrived per Str. 'Fideliter'

from NANAIMO, a large supply of SUPERIOR

Screened Domestic Coal!

which will be sold cheap for cash.

Apply to H. HOLBROOK,
Agent for the Coal Company, Pioneer Wharf.

mh23 tc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

T. E. Ladner—Front street.
Government Assay Office—F. G. Claudet.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

It will be recollected that during the late session the Hon. Mr. Holbrook moved for returns showing the amount of Government aid extended to the Royal Columbian Hospital of this city and the Hospital on Williams Creek, as well as the number of patients relieved by these institutions respectively. These returns did not reach the Government in time to be laid before the Legislature, but have, in conformity with the promise given in His Excellency's prorogation speech, been published in the Government *Gazette*, a copy of which returns is hereunto annexed. It will be observed by reference to these returns that during last year the Cariboo Hospital received £1,057 of public money, while it only relieved fifteen patients, in all, being at a cost to the country of *two hundred and seventy dollars per head!* The New Westminster Hospital gave relief to sixty-four in-door and twenty-three out-door patients during the same period, and only received £761 10 11 of public money. If we include the out-door patients in the calculation each patient relieved at the Royal Columbian Hospital during last year will only have cost the Colony a fraction over *forty two dollars*. Or if we leave the out-door patients altogether out of the reckoning the sixty-four patients will have cost fifty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents a head! This is a very great contrast, and is attributable to cheapness of living here, to greater volunteer aid given to the Hospital in this city, and perhaps, in some measure to zeal and good management on the part of the Board of Management of the Royal Columbian Hospital. Nor have the benefits conferred by the Hospital in this city been merely local. It will be seen by reference to the annual report, published a few weeks ago, that of the 64 in-door patients only 15 were residents of New Westminster, the remaining 49 having been contributed by various localities in the interior, a large proportion of them having come from Cariboo. It is only fair to state that the whole of the volunteer aid extended to this institution during last year was not contributed by the people of this city. While New Westminster raised $1,101, Lytton gave $127, Lillooet $100, Quesnel $70, and Douglas $33. Yale also forwarded a handsome donation, which, however, did not come to hand in time to be available for last year. We do not indulge in these remarks out of a spirit of vain glory, or for the purpose of raising an invidious comparison between the two Hospitals, but rather for the purpose of disabusing the minds of the people in the interior of an impression which we have been led to believe exists to some extent, prejudicial to the claims of the New Westminster Hospital for Government support. Far be it from us to disparage the management of the Cariboo Hospital, or seek to underrate its importance. Everyone must feel the necessity for such an institution in our more remote mining districts, where the hardy miner is often exposed to accident in the sometimes hazardous work of tunnel and shaft mining, and where it is so difficult and expensive to command either medical attendance or nursing. Indeed, we feel that more certain and ample provision ought to be made for the maintenance of Hospitals in the mines; and we hope in another year to see a dollar put upon each mining license to take the place of the more precarious volunteer aid, which has hitherto been very unequally borne. But we do claim that the returns published below go to show that the Royal Columbian Hospital is not only entitled to what little aid it has been receiving from the Government, but that it is entitled to *increased* Government support, and that the people in the interior ought not to look upon it as a merely local institution which has little or no claim upon their liberality.

COPY OF OFFICIAL RETURNS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
April 25th, 1866.

The Officer Administering the Government directs the publication of the following Returns exhibiting the amount of Government aid granted to, and the number of Patients received in, the Cariboo and New Westminster Hospitals, respectively, during the past year.

By Command,
H. M. BALL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

CARIBOO HOSPITAL.

Amount of Government aid during the year ending 31st December, last £1057 0 0
Arrears of 1864, included in the foregoing amount 146 0 0
Number of Patients received into the Cariboo Hospital during the year 1865 ..... Nineteen.
(No out Patients are relieved at this Institution.)

W. G. COX,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

NEW WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

Amount of Government aid during the year ending 13th February, 1866 ..... £ 761 10 11
Arrears of 1864 included in the foregoing amount 211 10 11
Number of Patients received into Hospital during the past year ... Sixty-four.
Number of out-door Patients relieved by this Institution ..... Twenty-three.

CHARLES GOOD,
President Board of Management.

THE BIG BEND MINES—THE WAY THITHER.

It is not many months since the people of these Colonies were in the throes of uncertainty respecting the best route to the attractive gold mines of the Big Bend, and our ability to command the trade and travel incident thereto. We have never been of those who entertained any doubt as to the immense advantages possessed by this route over that by way of Portland, and recent events would appear to corroborate the correctness of our belief. The latest advices from the Big Bend mines show that while several hundred persons have reached the diggings by this route, many of whom are in all probability taking out rich pay by this time, there had not been a single arrival by the other route! Moreover, we learn that the owners of rich claims on French and other Creeks, and who went to Colville and Portland to pass the winter have been prevented from reaching their claims on account of the lateness and impassable character of that route! There is an old homely proverb which says "The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it"; and we should imagine these stern facts will go further in demonstrating and establishing the superiority of this route than "sheaves" of newspaper declamation. Miners are a shrewd, observing class; and when they find that the Portland route is not only several weeks later in opening, but that it is about twice as long, and proportionately expensive, they will not be very apt to be duped a second time. There is little doubt that very many will be inveigled into going up that way, partly through the representations of interested parties, and partly through the unfortunate difference of fare in favor of Portland just now, as well as the palpably inadequate and unsatisfactory nature of direct steam communication to this place. But that those who may go up by the Oregon route will ever repeat the foolish and expensive experiment is, to say the least, very improbable. We are very apprehensive, however, that the loss of the steamer "Labouchere," and the inefficient character of our own line of steamers, will tend materially to diminish the expected emigration to our gold fields for this season, and we also fear that the tardiness of the Hudson Bay Company in bringing out the steamer "Marten" will militate somewhat against the development of the Big Bend mines, inasmuch as it must materially affect the price of provisions there. So far as the richness and extent of the mines is concerned, the news reaching us from day to day is of the most reassuring character; and if somewhat fewer should visit these diggings than we were led to believe, those few will doubtless go forth at the close of the season with well-filled wallets, living advertisements—each man an emigrant agent of the most potent kind for next season.

CHANGE IN THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT.—The Government *Gazette* contains a notice to the effect that "in conformity with instructions from the Secretary of State, the Assay Department will be under the distinct control of the Superintendent of Assay, and not, as hitherto, under the direction of the Treasury Department." This is a step in the right direction. Why should the efficient head of one department be fettered and annoyed by being subjected to the dictation of the inefficient head of a totally distinct department? It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that the Government is disposed to act in the most liberal spirit towards miners and prospectors, and it is to be hoped that the facilities afforded for testing ores and quartz will have the effect of stimulating explorations and search for the precious metals.

THE BOREALIS CHANCERY SUIT.—We publish to-day a copy of the judgment in this suit, delivered last week. The paper is lengthy and may not prove very interesting to the general reader, although containing much that will be important to the miners, for whose especial benefit we publish it. This suit tends to show the ruinous effects of throwing mining claims into Chancery, and the advantages of having all mining disputes settled in a summary way by the Gold Commissioners.

BRIDGE RIVER.—We are informed that two Indians, after an absence of six days, had returned to Lillooet having in their possession respectively 4½ oz. and 3½ oz. of gold which they took out 20 miles above the canyon.

THAT VERDICT.—Mr. George Wallace, alias "Justice," is out with another letter in the *Tribune* about the notorious Eddy vs. O'Reilly trial. Why does not Mr. Wallace deal with the subject editorially? Is he afraid of public opinion?

THE "OREGON."—This steamer sailed on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, for Nanaimo, where she is receiving a cargo of coal. She will sail for San Francisco from Victoria to-morrow morning.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.—The election which came off on Friday in Victoria, resulted in the return of Mr. C. B. Young, alias "Monitor." Mr. Young polled 129 votes against 37 cast for Mr. Ring.

TRANSFER.—Capt. Mouat, late in command of the ill-fated steamer Labouchere, has been appointed to command the H. B. Co's steamer Marten, now being built at Shuswap Lake.

LAID OVER.—Communications from Quesnelmouth and Lillooet have been laid over for want of space.

THE LYTTON BURGLARS.—These men have been committed to take their trial at the Spring Assizes, at Yale on Friday.

FROM UP-RIVER.—The str. Reliance, Capt. Irving, arrived from Yale on Monday, and the str. Lillooet, Capt. Fleming, arrived from the same place yesterday. They brought no news of im-portance from the interior.

COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Capt. James L. Butler, attached to Major F. L. Pope's party, arrived here last Tuesday night (April 25th) in command of a small party, H. McNeill, and two Babine Indians. They left the north end of Lake Tatla, last January, travelling on snow-shoes over 600 miles of country, and made the coast at Nasse Harbor, thence to Fort Simpson, there to wait for Major Pope and party, who had gone over another line of country via Stikeen River, and are now due. The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Otter, Capt. Lewis, arrived at Fort Simpson, March 25th.

Capt. Butler reports much mortality among the interior Indians; in one lodge, eight Indians, were seized with a choleraic attack, in one night, and were dead before morning; much hooping-cough prevailed amongst the children; medicine and advice were eagerly asked for by the parents. Some of the country explored is said to be very rough, mountains and rocks, without line or regularity, a chaotic mass of immensity; one locality had every appearance of being rich in mineral.

From Fort Simpson to New Westminster, S. E. gales prevailed, with heavy rain in the lulls; the steamer Diana was sighted off Fort Rupert, bound north.

The only disturbance experienced was from a band of drunken Hydahs, on their return north from Victoria, who were camped on the Vancouver Island coast beach, having "a burst of tangle-leg." These facetious fellows amused themselves by saluting the party with a volley of heavy stones, that rather tried the temper of the assailed. A highly dusky Bellona incited the men to use their muskets, screaming that a Hydah had been killed (? hung) and this was a good opportunity to retaliate. Fortunately a few sober Indians were present and secured the firearms, before the others, maddened with drink, could create a scene of bloodshed, that would have drawn upon them a prompt and severe retribution; the explorers were well armed and inured to burnt powder. This little circumstance shows the Siwash in his proper light—when sober, orderly and peaceful—when drunk with the poisonous compound "Indian whiskey," he becomes lost to reason, intent on quarrelling and fighting.

To the traveller, who encounters much hardship and danger in the North-west—the danger of all dangers most to be avoided, is the drunken Indian. The little band have experienced a rough trip, but appear to be in good health and spirits.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, April 28, 1866: Duties, $6,329 37; harbor dues, $163 54; headmoney, $270; tonnage dues, $387 37. Total, $7,150 28. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 270.

New Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE!

NEW WESTMINSTER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN order to offer every assistance to Miners and others prospecting for Minerals, the Government is willing to allow specimens of Ores to be assayed free of charge, on condition that the Depositor states the locality whence such specimens are taken, and the nature and extent of the vein or veins, &c., such statement to be recorded in the Assay Office solely for the information of the Government.

F. G. CLAUDET,
Superintendent of the Assay Office.
New Westminster, 19th April, 1866.
my2 3m

THOS. E. LADNER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER

.....IN.....

Grain and Provisions,

FRONT STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
my2tc

STATIONERY,

A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY
STATIONERY

Always to be found at

G.C.CLARKSON & CO.'S

BOOKS.

A larger stock than ever, embracing works on all subjects, at the Colonial Bookstore.

FANCY GOODS,

In variety, at the same place.

ART UNION.—Some Pictures of the London Art Union for sale cheap.

G.C.Clarkson & Co.
fe24tc

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of April the business of the Subscriber will be conducted strictly on the CASH principle. All parties indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

J. S. CLUTE.
New Westminster, March 26, 1866. m28tc

NOTICE.

THE Board of Management of the Royal Columbian Hospital beg to solicit donations of old linen for the use of that institution, donations to be sent direct to the Steward.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
President of the Board.
New Westminster, March 6, 1866. m7tc

New Advertisements.

BONAPARTE
HOUSE.

SEMLIN & PARKE,
Proprietors.

THIS House is now open for the accommodation of the public, and is situated at the

110-MILE POST,
Yale-Lytton Road.

It is the junction of the road to CARIBOO and BIG BEND. The office of

BARNARD'S EXPRESS,

From whence stages leave thrice a week for Yale and Big Bend, and once a week for Cariboo. It is 30 miles from Spence's Bridge, 26 miles from Clinton and 22 miles from Savana's Ferry and steamboat landing.

☞ Beware of short cuts and mountain trails over dead-fall bridges. ap14-2m

HO! FOR BIG BEND.

CACHE CREEK
HOUSE.

THIS House is situated two miles from Bonaparte and twenty from Savana's Ferry, and has been fitted up for the accommodation of travellers to the

BIG BEND MINES.

It affords the best accommodation for man and beast.

The BAR is furnished with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

And the TABLE is supplied with the best of vegetables, grown on this celebrated ranch. The services of a first-rate cook have been secured.

The STABLES are furnished with the best of hay, barley and oats, and "Boston," the well-known proprietor, is always on hand to receive his guests.

ap14tc W. A. SANFORD.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, of British Columbia.

I, Charles Edward Pooley, being the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, do certify that on the Seventh day of April a certain deed or instrument, bearing date the Fourth day of January last, past, (and re-executed by Selegmand Elsasser, on the 28th March, 1866,) and made and executed by and between Selegmand Elsasser of the first part, John Wilkie and Franz Weissenburger of the second part, and the rest of the creditors of the said Selegmand Elsasser of the third part, being a deed or instrument purporting to convey to trustees all the property, estate and effects of the said Selegmand Elsasser to be distributed pro rata among his several creditors, was, on the seventh day of April, 1866, and at the hour of 11-80 a. m., on such day brought into my office for registration and was duly registered.

{Seal of Court.} Given under my hand and seal of the Court, at my office, New Westminster, this 7th day of April, A. D., 1866.
(*Signed*),
CHAS. E. POOLEY,
ap14tc Acting Registrar, S. C.

BARNARD'S
BIG BEND
EXPRESS,

CONNECTING WITH DIETZ & NELSON AT YALE.

Having completed arrangements we will dispatch an Express for Big Bend,

FROM VICTORIA:
Tuesdays and Fridays.
FROM NEW WESTMINSTER:
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
FROM YALE:
Mondays and Fridays.

Carrying Treasure, Packages and Parcels, Letters and Newspapers.
Executing Commissions, Making Collections, and attending to the business of an Express generally.

Rate on Letters from Victoria to Big Bend $1 25
... ... Seymour 1 00
Rate on Newspapers Yale to Seymour or the Mines 1 00
... ... in packages of over 25, 50 cents each.

Packages of merchandise of all other kinds will be taken at reasonable rates, according to size, bulk and value.
ap28tc F. J. BARNARD.

A CARD.

THE Board of Management of the Royal Columbian Hospital have to acknowledge the receipt of $11 25 from Capt. Fleming and Mr. Sutton, being the balance of funds collected to defray the expense of sending a telegram to San Francisco respecting the steamer, last week, and for which the Board tender their thanks.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
President of the Board.
New Westminster, April 13, 1866. ap14 2t

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between Robert Beaven and C. Evans, was, on the 3d April, 1863, dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
CHAS. EVANS.

WITNESS:—G. K. M.
Yale, B. C., Nov. 6th, 1865. m31tc

New Advertisements.

Public Notice.

Conveyance of Mails through British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the General Post Office, New Westminster, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, for the Conveyance of Mails and the usual Government Mail matter, weekly, between Seymour and the Big Bend District and back, for a period of six months from the 1st June.

The exact place, on the Columbia River, where the Mails are to be delivered will be decided by the Gold Commissioner, on his arrival in the District.

All further information can be obtained at the General Post Office, New Westmimster.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WARNER R. SPALDING,
Postmaster General.
New Westminster, 29th March, 1866. ap7td

Public Notice.

Conveyance of Mails through British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the General Post Office, New Westminster, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, for the Conveyance of Letters and the usual Government Mail matter, from Fort Shepherd to Wild Horse Creek, Kootenay, and back, once a month, for six months, to commence the 1st of June next.

All further information can be obtained at the General Post Office, New Westminster.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WARNER R. SPALDING,
Postmaster General.
New Westminster, 29th March, 1866. ap7td

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

REDUCED RATES.

ON and after the First of April the following rates will be charged for transmission of messages:—

New Westminster	to Quesnel,	10 words,	$5 00
...	... to Soda Creek,	...	5 00
...	... to Clinton,	...	3 00
...	... to Cook's Ferry,	...	2 50
...	... to Yale,	...	1 50
...	... to Hope,	...	1 00
...	... to Matsqui,	...	50

One half the above rates will be charged on every additional five words.

ED. CONWAY,
m31tc Assist. Engineer.

ESTATE OF F. PAGDEN,
LATE OF CARIBOO.

ANY person having claims on the above Estate, are desired to send in particulars of the same within thirty days from this date, to the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, or the same will not be allowed.

Victoria, 23d March, 1866. m28tc

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Court, acting in the prosecution of a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, filed and bearing date on the eighth day of December, A. D., 1865, against Francis Gilbart Richards, of New Westminster, Saloon-Keeper, did, on the 25d day of March last past, allow the said Francis Gilbart Richards a certificate of the third class, and that such certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgement of the said Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court on or before the 8th day of May, now next ensuing.

Dated New Westminster, this 26th day of April, A.D., 1866.
ap28tc BY THE COURT.

EXPRESS.

DIETZ & NELSON'S
BRITISH COLUMBIA
.....AND.....
VICTORIA EXPRESS,
CONNECTING AT VICTORIA WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
.....FOR.....
California, Oregon, the Atlantic States, and Europe;
AND AT YALE AND LILLOOET WITH
Barnard's Cariboo Express,
.....FOR.....
Big Bend, Cariboo and the Northern Mines,

Conveying Treasure, Valuables, Letters, Packages and Parcels;
Purchasing of Drafts and Bills of Exchange from Wells, Fargo & Co., and other Banking Houses;
Collecting Drafts, Notes of Hand, Debts, &c.;
Executing Commissions, Orders, Enquiries;
Forwarding of Merchandise, Packages, Parcels, &c.;
Attending to the Registration of Mortgages, Deeds, and other Documents, the Assaying of Gold Dust, Silver and other Ores;
Landing Warrants Prepared and Goods passed through the Custom House without delay.

☞ *Particular attention given to the purchasing of Goods at New Westminster, Victoria and San Francisco on the most favorable terms, and shipping them.* ap25tc

New Advertisements.

MESSRS. CULLER & PARSONS

Have now ready at

SAVANA'S FERRY,

A BOAT OF

20 TONS BURDEN,

And are prepared to

Convey Freight or Passengers

To the head of

SHUSWAP LAKE.

Storage and a person to take charge at Savana's. For freight or passage apply to
BUIE BROTHERS, Lytton.
Or the Proprietors.
Savana's Ferry, Feb. 23d, 1866. m7-1m

LIVERY STABLES.

THE STABLES FORMERLY KNOWN AS

JIM BLACK'S,

—AT—

YALE, B. C.,

HAVE recently been purchased by me, thoroughly renovated and placed in the hands of a first-class Groom.

The Stables will be so conducted so as to allow of Horses being left on Livery, or parties may take charge of their own.

Ample corrall room for Trains or Animals is provided.

Hay, Grain, and Feed of all kinds and of the best quality only, will be kept on hand.

m21 2m F. J. BARNARD.

EXPRESS LINE STAGES

THE Coaches of this line will now run regularly LEAVING YALE, B. C., on

Mondays,
Wednesdays,
and Fridays,

—AT 7, A. M.,—

FOR SAVANA'S FERRY,

The Coach for CARIBOO will leave Yale on Monday.

m24 1m F. J. BARNARD.
[Victoria papers copy.]

NOTICE.

I Have this day transferred my Collecting business to Mr. Robert A. Brown, and beg to solicit, on his behalf, a continuance of favors hitherto conferred on myself.

HENRY V. EDMONDS.
New Westminster, March 7, 1866. m7 1m

HENRY V. EDMONDS,
AUCTIONEER, SCRIVENER,
COMMISSION,
General and Real Estate Agent,
OFFICE—Columbia street, near the Custom House. m7tc

NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to JOHN DELANEY, Butcher, are requested to call and settle their accounts before Saturday, 19th March. Should there be any debts remaining after that date there shall be legal means taken to recover the same. m14tc

NOTICE!

Cherry Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cherry Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, at Hope, on Thursday, April 12th.

By order of the Trustees,
GEO. DIETZ,
Secretary C. C. G. & S. M. Co.
Hope, B. C., March 23, 1866. m24tc

FOR SALE.

70 Tons Good Timothy Hay.

THE Hudson Bay Company have seventy tons excellent Timothy Hay for sale at Langley. Apply at the Fort to

O. ALLARD,
Agent.
Langley, B. C., April 6th, 1866. ap7-4t*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Humphrey, Pool & Co., Stage Proprietors, Quesnel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
ROBERT POOL,
AARON JOHNSON,

WITNESS:—Chas. Evans.
Yale, B. C., March 28th, 1866. m31tc

NOTICE!

THE Board of Management of the Royal Columbian Hospital have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of $230 62 from Fort Yale, as last year's subscription, and regret that it was not received in time to be inserted in last year's report.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
m24tc President Board of Management.

In the matter of the Estate of Seligman Elsasser, who has made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above named Estate, are requested to forward a statement of the same (duly verified) to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of May next, or they may be deprived of the first dividend.

Dated at Victoria, the 5th day of April, 1866.

JOHN WILKIE,
F. WEISSENBURGER,
ap7td Assignees.

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia; is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is unrivalled as an advertising medium for this Colony.

David Spencer, in Victoria, and L. P. Fisher, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

JOURNALISTIC IMPROPRIETIES.

The merited castigation which we administered to our Ishmaelitish contemporary of the *Tribune*, on Wednesday last, appears to have induced a bilious attack of the most virulent type. His issue of Monday comes to us overflowing with the most rank and rabid scurrility which it would be possible to imagine, in the course of which all the vilest epithets to be found in the vocabulary of Billingsgate are heaped upon our devoted head, and for no worse crime than having honestly exposed some of the little inconsistencies of our contemporary. We might retort upon the editor of the *Tribune* for charging us with libelling anybody, while he himself is defendant in two suits for libel; or we might reply to his gasconade about the pecuniary success of the *Cariboo Sentinel*, under his management, by asking why he was willing to dispose of his interest in so very profitable a concern for the trifling sum of *six hundred dollars!* We might expose his still more gross slanders with respect to ourselves and the journal which we have had the honor to conduct for over five years; but all this we will forego, remembering that

"Who with the chimney-sweep doth strive,
Will of his filth partake [illegible]"

It would ill become us so far to forget what is due to ourselves and to our fellow-colonists, as to bandy words with the Billingsgate fishwife who disgraces the editorial chair of the *Tribune*, nor is a word needed to defend the reputation of the British Columbian against the puerile attacks of any snapping cur which may peddle a one-horse printing press through the country. There is one point, however, upon which we will condescend to put the editor of the *Tribune* right. We charged him with having purloined from our columns the telegraphic news which we published on the 23d ult. He adds insult to injury by denying the charge, and seeks to impose upon his readers by appending a "bogus" receipt. In order to "nail the thief" we publish the following correspondence:

British Columbian Office, Lytton Square, New Westminster, May 1st, 1866.

Dear Sir,—We have to request you will inform us whether the telegraphic news published on the 23d ult. in a small paper called the *Tribune*, printed at Yale, was supplied to that paper by the Telegraph Company; and if not, whether the publisher could have obtained the news in question from any source other than the British Columbian.

We are, dear sir,
Very truly yours,
Robson & McMillan.

To Alex. Bruckman, Esq., Manager Telegraph Office, New Westminster.

Head Telegraph Office, New Westminster, May 1st, 1866.

Messrs Robson & McMillan:—

In reply to yours of this date, I would say that the British Columbian *Tribune* has not received any telegraphic dispatches from this office since the one containing the news of the loss of the Labuchere published by you on the 15th ult. Any dispatches prior to the 24th could not have been obtained from any other source than that mentioned, as the Victoria papers contained no direct dispatches until the 25th. The dispatches to which you allude, must, as I *mentioned to you at the time*, have been obtained from the British Columbian.

I remain, gentlemen, truly yours,
Alexander Bruckman.

What possible reliance can be placed in the statements of a journalist who will be guilty of such petty thieving, and seek to cover it up by such unblushing falsehood? We leave our itinerating contemporary to the scorn and contempt which his reckless misconduct has provoked.

Up-Country Telegrams

Quesnelmouth, May 1.—From a party who arrived from the creek last evening, we learn that mining operations had commenced, but were again stopped by three days hard frost, the water in the boxes and sluices having frozen solid. The Caledonia Co. is, however, still taking out pay. It is expected that work will be resumed in a few days.

Ting Lam, a Chinaman, who has been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co., for some months past as cook, was yesterday brought before Capt. Spaulding, J. P., and charged by Mr. Conway, Assistant Engineer of the Co., with having stolen a piece of pork, value $5, on 13th April. The prisoner pleaded guilty and elected to be tried summarily; sentence, six months with hard labor. By order of the Court, two hundred and twenty-five dollars, the amount due prisoner for wages, was paid into the hands of the clerk.

The steamer Enterprise has commenced her regular trips, leaving Soda Creek on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Quesnelle on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Western Union Telegraph Co., are making every preparation, and expect to have everything in full swing by the 10th May.

Hope, May 1.—Mr. Allison arrived from Similkameen to-day. He reports travelling very good across the mountain. He came on horseback to the summit. The snow was disappearing very fast. Mr. A. met a number of Chinamen, bound for Rock Creek and Similkameen. The new discoveries on the South Fork of Rock Creek promise very well, and the miners feel confident of success in the coming season.

The body of a white man was found floating in the Frazer eight miles below here. It had evidently been in the water for a month or more, and the features were much disfigured. It is apparently the body of a middle aged man, 5ft. 10in. high, of light complexion and light hair. He wore a pair of custom made boots, fine dark pantaloons with braces, white merino undershirt, grey drawers, white overshirt and grey woolen socks. The coat was gone, and the pockets of the pantaloons torn out. No marks of violence. There was no inquest held, Mr. Saunders, the Magistrate, being absent.

☞ The Hot Spring property which cost me $3,300 is now offered for sale at the low figure of $1500. The Springs being on the main road to the Bridge River mines (no humbug about these diggings), would be invaluable to a good physician. Apply on the premises to G. Purcell, or to W. E. Stein, Hick's Hotel, New Westminster. *

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatch to the "British Columbian."

Halifax, April 26.—The news by the Africa, from London, Saturday evening, 14th, is as follows: Consuls closed 85⅞ @86⅛, having touched lowest prices since the Crimean war. 5-20's 67@67¼.

Liverpool, April 13.—Cotton market yesterday and to-day was very dull, with a panic, and the decline of two days amounts to from one to three half pence per lb.; middle uplands quoted about fourteen pence. Depression has been caused by continued large receipts at American ports, and the arrival here, and the continued threatening aspect of affairs in Germany. Wheat—firm, but for American, white and other descriptions, the market is dull. Alluding to the panic in the Bourse, the correspondent of the London *Times* says, one of the distinguishing rumors was, that the relations between France and the United States Governments, were such as to justify the very worst fears, all of course on account of Mexico. The same writer says, hopes of peace in Germany are rapidly vanishing.

A Vienna dispatch says, the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was received on the 12th. It declines, in laconic terms, to accede to the demand of Austria for the demobilization of the Prussian troops.

An official contradiction has been given at Berlin, to the assertion that the Prussian Government would take action on account of the expulsion of Count Walderiz from the Austrian Territory.

It is reported that the French Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to state that France considers the radical reconstruction of the confederation, not as a question of German home policy, but one which would admit of interruption of the dignitaries of the Vienna Congress.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. Gladstone, in an earnest speech, moved the second reading of the Reform Bill. He replied to various objections, raised by opponents of the Bill; he said the time had come for deeds, not words; and he besought the House not only to be wise but wise in time.

Earl Grosvenor moved an amendment, which he had given notice of, in favor of postponing the Reform Bill until the entire steps contemplated by Government was laid before Parliament.

Lord Stanley seconded the amendment. Neither of them questioned the expediency of the Reform, but contended that the extension of the elective franchise could not be separated from the question of the redistribution of seats.

Chicago, April 26.—M. A. Albert, being prevented by infirmities of age from visiting Chicago, as ambassador from the French people to Mrs. Lincoln, for the purpose of transmitting the gold medal in commemoration of President Lincoln, it has been decided to forward the same to the Secretary of State, through the American Minister at Paris.

In the case of Otto Burlinbinder, before Commissioner Betts, at New York, on Monday, Joseph Prentice, of the Blasting Oil Co., testified that the oil had been shipped from Europe to the accused, on several occasions; that the oil in the city when shipment was made to California, belonged to Burlinbinder, who had requested the association to take it off his hands, he being about to visit Lake Superior; that he left the city in the latter part of February, returning on the first of April, leaving his oil meanwhile in the magazine of the company. W. H. Mills, who left for California in the middle of February, was interested in a mining company, for which he went out; three weeks after Mr. Mills left, one hundred pounds of oil were shipped to him. I think the oil was packed by De Voe. I have no particular branch of the business in connection with the oil. Raymond took it to the express office to send overland, but the box was too large, or charges too great; at his request I took it to steamer. I got to dock at 4 o'clock Saturday evening; the porter told me it was too late; I found a man who seemed to have charge, and got permission to leave it. On the following Wednesday I got a receipt in Burlinbinder's name, the oil having been sold on his account. I do not know how it was packed, whether in glass or tin packages. I handed the receipt to DeVoe about the 1st of March. A lot was sold to E. C. Taylor, who wanted it packed so has not to weigh over one hundred pounds, that he might take it in the cabin as baggage. I suppose the package contained 25 pounds of oil, with a good deal of saw-dust. The oil was sold to Mills several days after Burlinbinder left the city. I had no written authority to sell, but believed it was understood Mills was to have some to try; he got it at $105 per lb. All the cases I examined contained glass carboys; one of them contained four carboys, packed very nicely in saw-dust. Raymond left on the steamer Arizona, and is, I presume, in San Francisco.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Detroit, April 26.—As the steamer Windsor was unloading freight at the Detroit and Milwaukee Depot, at 10 o'clock this evening, a barrel of Naptha (? nitro-glycerine) exploded on board, setting both the depot and the steamer on fire. Some forty persons were on the boat, two of whom are known to have been drowned. The steamer floated down the stream and was totally consumed. The fire destroyed both the passenger and freight depots, a loaded freight train and all the offices of the company. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. It is feared many lives have been lost.

Washington, April 27.—The District of Columbia suffrage Bill will be taken up in the Senate next week.

It is being asserted that if the Colorado Bill passes the House the President will veto it.

Among the nominations made in the Senate yesterday, were D. B. Gregg, Receiver of Public Money at Carson City, Nevada, and John Clarke, Surveyor General of Nevada.

New York, April 27.—In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the committee to report the most expeditious method of rebuilding the Washington Market.

The Board of Health will occupy Battery Barracks immediately.

There have been three deaths from cholera, but no more cases since last report.

The Fenian war has been resumed in this city by the returned veterans of the Passamaquoddy who bandy epithets more freely than ever and charge each other with causing the failure of its having been a successful expedition. There is a new bolt from the old headquarters and the Roberts faction enjoy the fresh troubles of Union Square. Gillan keeps quiet so far; but his Lieutenant in Command is very bitter on O'Mahony, and tells the Fenians to stop sending money to the Imperial Chief. It appears that when the Fenians were en route home in the steamer some of the belligerent ones drew pistols and ordered the Captain to return to the seat of war. They were put ashore on an island on the coast of Maine.

Washington, April 27.—The Senate refused to concur with the House amendment to the Cuba Telegraph Bill, the amendment being that the company should not charge exceeding $3 50 for 10 words.

Conness said the price was altogether too high and hoped the Senate would not concur.

The Committee of Conference thereupon asked the Senate to debate the Bill for the relief of Naval Contractors. After the House discussion Mr. Henderson moved to postpone the Bill to December; ayes 11, noes 25. Henderson then moved to commit, ayes 12, noes 23. The Bill then passed. The Bill provides that the amounts paid on awards shall not exceed 12 per cent. of original contract price, except in the case of the Camanche, which award shall be paid in full.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to cause to be furnished to the House the commemoration of the provision relating to freedmen in the constitution and laws of the Southern States.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

There seems to be no doubt that Mrs. Jeff. Davis is now en route South from Montreal and has obtained permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

THIRD DISPATCH.

San Francisco, April 29.—About 5 p.m., yesterday, a young lady about 15 years of age, very handsomely dressed, went down to the end of Beal street wharf, and deliberately jumped overboard. She was only rescued from death by Capt. Edwin Lennan, of the bark Washington, who plunged in and caught her as she was going down the third time. She would not give her name, but was delivered up to her friends. Later in the day she was seized with convulsions, and was taken to the calaboose, where she lay in a frightful condition for hours. Her real name is Londenslacker, though she has been playing at a melodeon under an *alias*. She recovered so far last night, as to be able to be removed to the residence of her friends.

The steamer Del Norte arrived yesterday morning. The steamship Montana, from Portland, arrived last night at 4 o'clock.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 47.

The bark Clara Bell, with the first detachment of the Russian Overland Telegraph Expedition, will sail to-morrow for Petropaulowski.

The sloop Amelia Francis, loaded with lime, caught fire off San Pablo Point, today, and was scuttled and sunk.

A scaffolding at the Metropolitan Theatre, fell this noon, with two men, a distance of 26 feet, and Albert Kingsbury was seriously, and probably fatally injured; the other escaped with slight injury.

Arrived, ship Pedro 1st, from Callao; bark Othello, from Newcastle, with coal.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Washington, April 28.—The President has pardoned John T. Monroe, Mayor elect of New Orleans.

The presence of nearly all the representatives who support the President at the White House last evening excites remark.

The diplomatic correspondence between France and the United States, just published, treats of the negotiations, which immediately precede and led to the resolve of the French Government to withdraw their troops from Mexico. France desired, in the first place, to have her right to make war on Mexico recognized by the United States. This was readily granted. Drouyn D'Lhuys then, early in January, addressed to Bigelow an informal note saying "in Mexico we hope to obtain before long, the guarantees which we have sought, and which are to complete the arrangements with the Emperor Maximillian. At that moment the mission of our troops will be accomplished, and they can return to France. I wrote in this sense to Mexico. But he could not very well talk to me about them then. The guarantees now, as the last dependence on the settlement at the pending negotiations in Mexico, were liable to be different from anything they might be able to suggest now." It thus appears that the French Government must have exacted from the Mexican Emperor certain guarantees for indemnity before yielding to the demand of our Government to withdraw their troops from Mexico. What these guarantees were, the French Minister or State has failed to communicate to Seward in the dispatches announcing the intention to withdraw the French troops in the course of two years. If they are, as reported by European newspapers, to continue in possession of the Mexican seaports, the Mexican complication is obvious.

New York, April 29.—It is asserted on good authority, that the Spanish Minister has proposed to accept the mediation of United States in the Spanish difficulty with Chile.

Washington, April 28.—The President has officially proclaimed the convention between the Emperor of Japan and the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland, providing for the payment by Japan of $3,000,000 indemnity for damage to shipping and stoppage of trade in the Straits of Simona by the hostile action of Prince Iruita. As the Tycoon could not prevent it, it is agreed that in lieu of money the Tycoon may open the port of Simonosaki and other ports in the Island, whichever the above named governments may accept.

New York, April 28.—Since the last report by the Health Officer there have been fifteen new cases of cholera admitted to the hospital-ship and five deaths, leaving 96 cases still in the hospital. The sloops of war, Saratoga and Portsmouth, have been sent to the lower quarantine as hospital ships.

Dispatches from Halifax say the passengers by the England left there are now well, and that there have been no deaths among them during the week.

Chicago, April 28.—The House yesterday killed the North Pacific R. R. Bill. After a protracted and stormy debate the bill was laid on the table, ayes 78, noes 56.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Chicago, April 29.—The Reconstruction Committee had a few hours' session yesterday, at which all the members were present, and agreed upon the following joint resolution, which will be reported to Congress to-morrow, and an amendment to the Constitution, namely: Section 1.—No State shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of law. Section 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within the United States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of people in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but in any State the elective franchise shall not be denied to any portion of its male citizens, not younger than 21 years of age, or any way abridge, except for participating in the rebellion.

San Francisco, April 30.—Suits have been brought in Fourth Division Court by several persons against A. S. Mercer, who is charged with having broken contract with them as passengers on the str. Continental, by which they were to have been conveyed from New York to Seattle, W. T.

The str. Golden Age sailed for Panama this morning with 371 passengers and $1,060,909 in treasure.

The telegraph reports a continued scarcity of gold in New York, and the "shorts" were paying, on Saturday, ½ per cent. a day for temporary loans. The quotation was 126⅞. Sterling Exchange, firm, 108¾ for banker's bills, but heavy fall on cotton and scarcity of gold prevented an advance. Legal Tenders to-day dull; broker's report buying 78, selling 79.

Sailed, bark Geo. Washington, Puget Sound.

San Francisco, May 1.—No Eastern news to-day.

Albert Kingsbury who was hurt by falling off a scaffolding at the Metropolitan Theatre, died last evening.

Judge Dwinelle sentenced Chung Wang to be hanged, June 1st, for the murder of his mistress.

The R. W. Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows in session attendance unusually large.

Markets.—Petroleum—outside brands 75c.; well known held at 80c. Flour—superfine, ½-sks., $5 25@$5 50; qr-sks., $5 50@$5 75; extra qr-sks., $5 75@$6 25. Wheat—firm, $1 80@$1 75 per 100 lbs. Barley—strictly prime brewing 97½c. Oats—$2 21. Potatoes—depressed sales 500 sacks, 75c. per 100 lbs.

Arrived, bark Huntsville, 27 days from Port Orchard; Wyoming, 14 days from Port Orchard; Mitchell, 11 days from Port Madison.

Sailed, Adelaide Cooper, Puget Sound.

IN CHANCERY.

Judgment 18th April, 1866.

Borealis Co. v. Watson Co.

[Continued from first page]

restricted to a working claim. It is therefore, as far as notice, and indeed knowledge of the Borealis ground is concerned, useless for the defendants to deny all knowledge of the order of the 27th June, and unnecessary for the plaintiffs to attempt to fix them with such knowledge. The defendants had full knowledge of the plaintiffs' claim long before.

In fact three affidavits, out of all that have been filed, are really all that is necessary to come to a conclusion in the case, viz: those of Macdonald, shewing the fixing of the Borealis side lines in 1863; Hixon and Copland, shewing the same stakes in 1864; and Murdoch (foreman of the defendants' company, by whose knowledge they are bound), shewing that he knew, in May, 1864, that the Borealis claimed all the Aurora ground,—that in 1864 he was acquainted with the northwest corner stake, and another, 100 feet up the hill; and that, on the 18th June, 1864, a day or two before the order was made on the Aurora to stake off their working claims at the suit of the Borealis, he had served the Aurora with notice to do the very same thing. Hixon and Copland also state that the Borealis Co. applied to the Gold Commissioner for leave to work shorthanded, viz: with 5 men instead of 14, and that they did so continue to work until the claims were laid over for the winter.

These few particulars are really almost enough to govern the case. They are supported, in parts, by many other affidavits. Murdock's statement as to the identity of the Borealis and Aurora is the keystone of defendants' whole case—and almost all the Ellerslee Co. admit clear notice—and these facts are not contradicted by any affidavit. Of what use then is a multitude of affidavits by different defendants, deposing that they never saw any stakes, either north, or south, or west, though passing every day within 50 feet of them—never heard of any claim by the Borealis—never saw Mr. Dewdney or his band of assistants staking out the Aurora working claims, according to the defendant's own written notice—never saw or heard of the order on appeal to this Court in a matter in which they were so deeply interested that they had gone to the Aurora shaft to fix a summons in the very matter at the very same time?—nay, most extraordinary perhaps of all, we find a whole company of men working on the Watson shaft all ready to swear they never saw one of five men, who, however, are shewn to have been for months working within 100 feet of them in the Borealis tunnel. What impression can such affidavit-makers hope to make on my mind? All that they state may be true, but though it is proper to count votes, I have to weigh evidence.

It is proved and not denied that the stakes were placed and marked in 1863, and again in 1864, both north, and west, and south, that the defendants knew the exact ground claimed by the plaintiffs. These facts being so, what is the law applicable to the case? This may be divided into several inquiries:—1st. What is the effect of registration, including the question what must be put on the register? 2d. What is the effect of registration generally, e. g., does it merely operate as notice, or does it constitute absolute title? What is the effect of a defective registration, e. g., one calculated to mislead? 4th. What is the effect of the conduct of the parties in the present case?

1st. Now as to what must be put on the register, this is to be decided on the law of 1859, where I think it is pretty clear that a "claim" means an area or piece of ground, not a mere line or mathematical point, and therefore, although the boundaries by that act are not expressly required to be registered, still there must be registered something, which can in the nature of things have boundaries capable of being ascertained and marked out. And it ought to be so described as not to lead into confusion a person consulting the register.

What would be the answer to a similar question under the recent Gold Fields Act, 1865, it is of course not now necessary to say. But it is fit to call attention to the fact that the Legislature has completely changed the definition of a "claim," and what a "claim" now is, within the present law, may or may not possibly receive elucidation in some future litigation. And probably the decision in the case will not be of much use as a precedent. The Legislature has copied the old clauses and altered the old dictionary.

2d. I think, comparing the different wording of the Gold Fields Act with e. g., the two acts already quoted, viz: the Merchant Shipping Act, and the Land Registry Act, that the effect of the registration here is very little more than notice to all the world; superogatory therefore, in respect to those who already have direct notice, just as direct notice is superogatory to be given to any person at all, in respect to any claim already on the register.

3d. This view renders the answer easy, as to the effect of an erroneous or defective registration. The error or the defect would be fatal as against anybody liable to be misled. But as the whole case of the defendants here is that they were not misled—that they knew that the Borealis was formed for the exact purpose of taking up all the territory which the Aurora might abandon, the error, or defect, or irregularity of the plaintiffs' earlier records is, in a Court of Equity, of no importance for the defendants to rely on. Of course, if the defendants had not been aware of the origin of the plaintiffs' company, the case might have been very different.

4. Then has the conduct of the plaintiffs been such as to deprive them of a right to consideration here? No unconscientious conduct is alleged in the plaintiffs, as against individuals, but the manœuvre by which the Aurora are alleged to reappear under the name of the Borealis is alleged to be against public policy, and therefore it is urged that the plaintiffs should not be listened to. The objection sounds strangely from the defendants' mouths, for they have, twice over, themselves attempted the very same manœuvre against the Borealis Co. *Quis tulerit gracchos.*

Moreover, whether such attempt be for the public good or otherwise, it is quite clear that there was nothing especially forbidden by law in this attempt of the Aurora Company in 1863 or 1864, and now ever since 20th February, 1865. So far from being against the policy of the law, the law itself would have given them, unasked, all that they thus attempted to acquire, and the defendants could have had no *locus standi*, or pretense for any encroachment. For the recent Ordinance of February, 1865, has taken away the provision requiring the owners of hill claims to mark out working claims after striking gold in paying quantities. And if the origin of the suit of Borealis *v* Aurora had come on 12 months later it is possible that the Borealis might have been utterly rejected, and the whole hill side declared to belong to the Aurora Co. The minds of some persons may hesitate to acquiesce in the policy of the late enactment under which it would be thus quite practicable for five companies of the dimensions of the Aurora Co. to possess themselves indefeasibly of the whole eastern hillside of Williams Creek from the Court House to Camerontown, *i. e.*, nine-twentieth of the paying ground on the creek, and to represent each company as the Borealis has been represented, by five men working in an old tunnel at intervals of 1 400 feet. Had the creek been settled in 1861 and 1862, under this new enactment, it could hardly have presented the appearance or produced the results which we actually see. And the defendants try to argue that such a monopoly is too mischievous and too monstrous to be legal. But I cannot listen to arguments of that description. Everybody is bound to accept an act of parliament especially where it expressly reverses a former law, as being the expression of general wisdom. At all events I cannot listen to the defendants, when they argue that an attempt by the plaintiffs in 1864 to obtain, by no expressly forbidden means, that which the Legislature thought them entitled to, as a matter of course in 1865, is an attempt so contrary to public policy or natural justice (for it is insinuated that the plaintiffs have attempted thereby to injure any individual) as that I ought to refuse them relief, if entitled to it on other grounds.

Wilde v. Gibson was referred to, and I was urged to dismiss this bill with costs, whatever the merits if fraud was not proved. But that rule means actual fraud—active deceit or misrepresentation. The records of the Court are to be kept pure from being made the vehicle of unproved slanderous imputations, affecting the characters of defendants. Here is only constructive fraud; i. e., what I have before translated to mean little more than "smartness," though it is by no means very constructive fraud or smart action against which the Court will relieve. Nor does it always relieve the most readily against the more unconscientious acts, or refuse relief, where there is really very slight moral wrong. But even these acts against which the Court will relieve are not necessarily of a sort which convey disgrace to the defendant, and in the present case I am not prepared to say that the defendants have acted dishonestly, in the ordinary sense of the word. They have coveted Naboth's vineyard, but the way they have gone to work is by endeavoring to take advantage of a supposed flaw in his title, which I am of opinion, is, as between these parties, under the circumstances surrounding the case, and in sight of this branch of the Court not a flaw at all. But I cannot say that I think the defendants have been guilty of any very gross wickedness. "Under the Gold "Fields Act, 1859, s. 5, say the defendants, "we have a right to enter on land not lawfully "occupied by any other person. This land "was, on the 20th January, 1865, not lawfully "occupied. We had, therefore, a right to "enter." This is the question at issue. The plaintiff's deny the major premises of the syllogism. They say the land *was* lawfully occupied. It was registered, imperfectly it is true, but the defendants had full knowledge of the extent and boundaries from other sources. They were not deceived. It was duly worked and represented by five men, by permission of the Gold Commissioner. It was laid over from October to 1st June, and they say that the defendants had no right to take it in the way they did on the 20th January. I agree with the plaintiffs' conclusion. But this litigation is, perhaps, as proper a mode as any which could have been contrived for ascertaining what matter ought to be placed on the register, and what is the effect of registration, notice or otherwise. The plaintiffs are successful, therefore they shall pay no costs; but the whole litigation has arisen from their own neglect, therefore they shall receive none.

It was said that the Court will not assist a volunteer. But the plaintiffs have actually registered, worked, paid fees for laying over, etc., and trust to the law to protect them in the dead season. Semble they are not pure volunteers, and the defendants, semble, are.

S. 45 was referred to as shewing that a Court of Equity is not on equitable grounds to relieve against a forfeiture. But there is no forfeiture here to relieve against.

It was argued for the defendants that the case of the Liverpool Borough Bank *v.* Turner showed that a Court of Equity will construe statutory provisions concerning registration with the same literal strictness as a Court of Law. It is evident, however, that everything must depend on the words by which registration is directed and enforced. I have not been able to see the report of the case referred to, and whole purview of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, upon which it was decided, are so extremely different from the words and spirit of the Gold Fields Act, that scarcely any analogy could be expected between the cases.

I think therefore that the Watson Co. ought to be decreed to convey to the plaintiffs the 450 feet in which they seem to have acquired the legal estate by their purchase from the Ellerslee.

It seems pretty clear to me, that the Dauntless Co's record, 27th April, 1865, is so ambiguous as not to amount to much under the old law. What it may or may not amount to under the new law, 20th February, 1865, it is needless to inquire. Whatever it is, I think the Watson Co. are bound to hand it back to the Borealis.

As to costs, the Borealis have certainly been negligent, in neglecting to register their claim in a sufficiently formal manner up to June, 1865. Moreover they did not file their bill till the end of June, the Ellerslee jump having occurred in January. It is no excuse for this delay to say that they first tried to get the defendants set aside in a Court of Law. It must have been clear that a Court of Law would decide against the plaintiffs. They should have filed their bill at once. Therefore, allowing the bill, let each party pay their own costs.

I do not understand that any accounts are demanded.

MATTHEW B. BEGBIE, J.

☞ W. E. Stein formerly of the Hot Springs on the Douglas Portage; having leased Hick's Hotel on Columbia street, New Westminster, wishes to inform the travelling community in general that the above, being a large 3 story building, will be found one of the most comfortable houses in New Westminster. Meals and beds, 50c. each, and drinks 12½c. *

BIRTHS.

At Camerontown, Williams Creek, Cariboo, the wife of Mr. A. D. McInnes of a son.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

ENTERED.

April 30—Str. Reliance, Irving, Yale.
... 30—Shr. Gen Harney, Roeder, Whidby Island.
May 1—Str. Enterprise, Swanson, Victoria.
... 1—Str. Lillooet, Fleming, Yale.

CLEARED.

April 28—Str. Enterprise, Swanson, Victoria.
... 28—Str. Lillooet, Fleming, Yale.
... 28—Str. Reliance, Irving, Yale.
... 28—Str. Oregon, Dall, San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

Public Notice.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
March 2d, 1866.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Legislative Council, passed on the 22d February, 1866, the Officer Administering the Government, with a view to developing the resources of the Colony, has authorized the following Premium to be offered:—

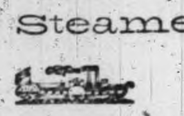
A Premium of $3,500 to any person or persons who shall first erect a Quartz Crushing Steam Mill in Cariboo, of not less than 60-horse power, capable of working two batteries each of four stamps of the weight of 800 lbs.

The Mill to be in working order on or before the 30th September next, and to have been worked for 3 months, to the satisfaction of the Assistant Gold Commissioner, before the premium is payable.

The Governor in Council to be the sole judge as to whether the above premium is to be awarded.

By Command,
HENRY M. BALL,
m7tc Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE GOLD MINES
......OF......
BRIDGE RIVER
AND
CARIBOO.
The Steamers



"HOPE" AND "HENRIETTA"

Will connect with Capt Irving's Steamers at Harrisonmouth, carrying freight and passengers to Douglas, in time to connect with the Portage Stages and the Lake Steamers, which are now making regular trips. The undersigned are prepared to receive freight at Harrisonmouth and forward the same with the utmost dispatch to Bridge River, Cariboo, and intermediate places, at the most reasonable rates.

E. T. DODGE & CO.
Douglas, B. C., March 24, 1866. m28tc

JAMES ELLARD,
(Successor to G. Fernandez,)
IMPORTER
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
FRONT STREET. ap11tc

WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Auctioneer, Real Estate and General Agent.
ja18 OFFICE—COLUMBIA STREET. tc

New Advertisements.

BURRARD INLET LUMBER MILLS.

S. P. MOODY & CO., Proprietors,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

AGENTS IN VICTORIA:

PICKETT & CO., - Wharf-street.

THESE MILLS are prepared to furnish cargoes of FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER, Tongued and Grooved Flooring, Spars, Piles, Shingles, Laths and Pickets at the shortest notice.

The access to the Mills is up the Gulf of Georgia to English Bay: thence up the Inlet. The anchorage in the bay is safe in all weather. The Inlet is perfectly land-locked, with plenty of water at all times for the largest class vessels.

Vessels loading at these Mills will have every facility for loading. The quality of Lumber is superior to any on the Pacific Coast, and can be furnished to any length up to 80 feet. There is a deputy Collector at the Mills to enter and clear vessels.

A Lumber Yard has been opened on Front Street, New Westminster, where a complete assortment of choice lumber will be found.

For further particulars apply to Mr. W. B. Wilson, Columbia Street. ap4tc

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE Co.

1 OLD BROAD STREET AND 16 PALL-MALL,

LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - - £1,600,000.

CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

40 ST. VINCENT PLACE,

GLASGOW.

CAPITAL	£600,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	103,000
SUBSISTING ASSURANCES,	2,700,000

Further information will be supplied by D. McCULLOCH, Agent.

New Westminster, August 11, 1863. au12tc

COLONIAL HOTEL,

SODA CREEK.

M'LEESE & SENAY, PROPRIETORS.

THIS HOUSE AFFORDS EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for travelers.

THE TABLE

Is supplied with all kinds of vegetables from our own Ranch.

THE BAR

Is stocked with the choicest Liquors and Cigars.

Groceries, Vegetables and Feed For Sale.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

SODA CREEK, B.C., Oct. 12, 1865. oc25tc

ERNEST PICHT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales & Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases;

RUM—Jamaica and other brands;

WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, in bulk and cases;

GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;

OLD TOM—Different brands;

WINES—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands,

CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;

SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;

HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

ERNEST PICHT,

New Westminster, B. C.,

BREWER & MALTSTER,

AND DEALER IN

Brewer's Stock;

DISTILLER,

AND DEALER IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO,—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent. ap2tc

I. LYONS,

Watchmaker

—AND—

WORKING JEWELLER.

OPPOSITE MR. HOLBROOK'S STORE,

Columbia street, New Westminster.

A SPLENDID assortment of Clocks on hand.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired, and warranted to keep time.

Orders from the interior are invited and will receive particular attention.

New Westminster, August 16th, 1865. tc

New Advertisements.

THE

STAFF OF LIFE.

Read and Learn,

TRY AND BE CONVINCED

THAT

The Best Bread,

The Choicest Pies,

The most Delicious Cakes

and CONFECTIONERY of all kinds are always on hand and for sale at the

CITY BAKERY,

Columbia Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public for their liberal patronage in the past, would beg to assure them that his best efforts will be put forth to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, CAKES, PIES, &c., in the Restaurant, at all hours. Charges very moderate.

JOSEPH SOREL.

New Westminster, Feb. 20, 1865. fe21tc

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against negotiating a note lost by the undersigned, drawn in favor of MR. GEORGE COXON, and endorsed to me; amount $1,367 50at 2 per cent., dated Nov. 27th, 1864.

JAMES M. BOHANON.

Address care of F. W. Foster, Lillooet.

February 15th, 1866. m7 1m

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Just arrived and for sale at

H. W. SMITH'S, Druggist.

m10 1m

FRENCH'S

FISH MARKET,

FRONT STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

IN the above Market will always be found, in season,

FISH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

☞ Shipping orders promptly attended to.

FREDERICK KAYE.

New Westminster, July 5, 1864. jy6 tc

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN

—BY—

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers, and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structures. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and therefore promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the racking pains of Rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specifics.

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest, and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief, in all stages of Influenza, Colds, and Bronchitis. This treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swelling.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creep upon us by slight squeamishness or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach; therefore, set to work earnestly, by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions, and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side, where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ontment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Interal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, false delicacy concealing them from the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints when they might use Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone. The Pills greatly purify the blood, regulate its circulation, renew diseased structures, and invigorate the whole system.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed, twice a day, into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, to which it will gradually penetrate, and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chapped hands,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff Joints,	Sore-throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Skin-diseases,
Bite of Mosquitoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sand-flies,	Gout,	Sore-heads,
Coco-bay,	Glandular Swel-	Tumors,
Chiego-foot,	lings,	Ulcers,
Corns (soft),	Lumbago,	Wounds,
Cancers,	Piles,	Yaws.
Chilblains,	Rheumatism,	

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. de6 1y

New Advertisements.

GRELLEY & FITERRE.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,	SPIRITS,
ALES,	PORTER,
ALCOHOL,	SYRUPS,

—AND—

Liquors of Every Description

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPOLEON CABINET CHAMPAGNE,
Bouche, dry, "
Jules Mumm "
Eugene Cliquot "
Lognac's and Preller's Claret,
Hostetter's and Boker's Bitters,
Sainsevain Wines and Bitters,

—AND—

BANCROFT CIDER.

GRELLEY & FITERRE.

Stone House, No. 4, Wharf Street,

jy25 VICTORIA V. I. tc

Flour!! Flour!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby informs the public that he is now manufacturing Flour of all grades,

EXTRA,
SUPERFINE,
AND FINE,

and will fill all orders promptly, at LESS than Victoria prices and charges.

my20tc WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

HENRY HOLBROOK,

WHARFINGER,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, FEED, ETC.

BONDED STORAGE FOR **1000** TONS OF Goods in STONE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Goods Forwarded up country, and every accommodation given to vessels loading or discharging at the Liverpool or Upper Wharf.

de10tc

Bridge River Mines.

For Rent.

THAT well-known Business Stand situated at Port Pemberton, known as the "Pemberton House," will be rented low to a good tenant.

Apply to EDGAR & AIME, Victoria,
F. EASTMAN, Douglas,
oc25-tf G. SUIE, Pemberton.

'Rampart Farm' for Sale.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have authorised H. V. Edmonds to sell the above property, by private sale or otherwise. Now is an opportunity for a bargain. One man's necessity is another's opportunity.

JAMES KENNEDY.

New Westminster, Oct. 10, 1865. oc11 tc

LYON'S

CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA ALE

A Fresh Invoice Just Received.

W. H. SUTTON.

Yale, B. C., July 4th, 1865. jy4 tc

The Royal Insurance Co.,

—FOR—

Fire and Life.

CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000.

Is now established as the favorite Insurance Company in both Colonies. The Victoria risks last year exceeded one million dollars.

ANDERSON & CO., Chief Agents.

Apply in New Westminster to
ARTHUR BULLOCK, Sub-Agent.

MILK.

FROM and after this date, the undersigned will furnish MILK to the citizens of New Westminster, and vicinity, at the rate of 75 cents per gallon, until further notice.

All orders left at R. Dickinson's Butcher Shop will be punctually attended to.

S. W. HERRING.

Herring's Ranch, Jan. 15, 1866. ja24tc

BIG BEND.

TO MINERS AND TRAVELERS.

THE FRENCH PRAIRIE HOUSE, 12 miles above Shuswap Lake, on the Government trail to Columbia River, is ready for the accommodation of travelers. Miners wishing to carry their supplies to the mines will find there a very large and well selected stock of goods, provisions, tools, clothing and liquors. Good chance to save one day's hard packing.

D. FAUJAS.

Jan. 25th, 1866. ja31 3m

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
The Hon. The Attorney-General,
The Hon. The Surveyor-General,
The Hon. J. A. R. Homer,
The President of the Municipal Council.

Terms of Subscription, $5 per annum or $1 per mensem for the use of the Reading Room; $5 per annum, or $1 per mensem, for the privilege of using the Circulating Library.

A large addition of Books, by the best authors, has been made to the Circulating Library, and Telegrams will be received and posted in the Reading Room regularly.

A collection of ores, minerals and gold dust will shortly be placed in the Library, and as it is the wish of the Board of Directors to commence forming a Museum of the products and curiosities of the country, anybody who will present the Library with either will confer a great favor upon the Institution.

The Library will be open during the week from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

MESSRS. DICKINSON BRO'S.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS

—AND—

CATTLE DEALERS!

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SHIPPING SUPplied with all kinds of MEAT and VEGETABLES on short notice, at

NEW WESTMINSTER, - ROBERT DICKINSON.
VICTORIA, - { EDWARD DICKINSON. FRANCIS DICKINSON.

ja7tc

THE BLIZZARD

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE

BLIZZARD SALOON,

Hereby informs the Public that the same will be under the management of

F. G. RICHARDS.

The Public are wanted to call this evening, at seven o'clock.

W. H. WOODCOCK.

New Westminster, Dec. 5th, 1865. de6

W. B. WILSON,

Real Estate and General Commission

AGENT,

Collector, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE—Moody's Wharf, Front Street.

je4 tc.

NOTICE.

ROBERT EDWIN JACKSON, of the firm of Drake & Jackson, Government street, Victoria, Solicitors, has been duly appointed a Notary Public in and for the Colony of Vancouver Island, and also in and for all other of Her Majesty's Foreign Territories, Colonies and Dominions, by commission, under the hand and seal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1865. se9 tc

HORSE & MULE SHOES,

Made from Pattern, expressly for this Colony,

—AT—

CHAS. KENT'S

Fort Street, Victoria, V. I.

m10 1m

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

FOR SALE!

BRUSSELS and KIDERminster Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Blankets, four point; Flannels; Boots; Shoes; Socks; Underclothing; Hats; Caps; Clothing, in the latest styles; Dress Shirts; Baltic Shirts; Collars, paper and linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits; Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth, black and blue, from the best manufactories. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864. no26tc

New Advertisements.

PRINTING

.....FOR THE.....

MILLION.

Posters,
Circulars,
Billheads,
Business Cards,
Steamboat Tickets,
Programmes,
Way-Bills,
Pamphlets,
Labels,
Visiting Cards,
Printed Forms,
Show Cards,

of every description, executed in a manner that

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

Every Business Man should use printed Billheads, as they not only save time, but look more business-like, and serve as an advertisement.

Every Keeper of Public House should have printed Cards for distribution amongst the Miners, and large Show Cards, in colors, to exhibit on Steamboats, and in Hotels, &c.

Every Steamboat Owner, Merchant, Trader, Hotel Keeper or Expressman, doing business in this Colony, should get his Printing done in the office of the

"BRITISH COLUMBIAN,"

LYTTON SQUARE,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

.....WHERE.....

ENTIRE SATISFACTION

.....IS.....

GUARANTEED.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform Merchants and Traders of British Columbia, as well as Steamboat Owners and all whom it may concern, that having recently made extensive additions to the

PRINTING PLANT

.....OF THE.....

"BRITISH COLUMBIAN" NEWSPAPER,

They are now prepared to execute with promptitude every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

JOB PRINTING,

In a style and at prices which will compare favorably with any office upon the Pacific coast.

Orders from the interior are invited, and will receive careful and prompt attention.

ROBSON & M'MILLAN.

New Advertisements.

BIG BEND

GOLD MINES,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE SAFEST, the SHORTEST, and the CHEAPEST ROUTE to these rich PLACER MINES is by way of

Victoria, Vancouver Island,

Passengers going this way have not to cross the dangerous Columbia River Bar, and the distance is over one THIRD—or 279 MILES—SHORTER BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland.

The Governments of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have subsidized the following powerful steamers to carry miners from San Francisco to Victoria and New Westminster direct:—

THE HUDSON BAY CO.'S STEAMER

"LABOUCHERE,"

CAPT. MOUAT,

THE CAL. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER

"ACTIVE,"

CAPT. THORN.

These, or other first-class steamers, will run on this route regularly, and will connect at Victoria with swift River steamer carrying passengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles. From Yale to Savana's Ferry, a distance of 133 miles there is a splendid Government Wagon Road, and Comfortable way-side Hoses every few miles; over this road travelers can easily walk, or they can ride in Barnard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Savana's Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and swift Steamer

"MARTEN"

will run to Seymour, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a distance of 111 miles. From Seymour to the Columbia River, a distance of 34 miles, there is an excellent Government Pack Trail.

Miners Going to the Rich Mines of

BRIDGE RIVER

.....OR.....

CARIBOO

can do so by the Government Wagon Road from Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travelers can ride in fast Stages.

The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under contract to the British Colonial Governments, the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the mines.

Miners going from San Francisco to British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

Distance from Victoria, Vancouver Island to Big Bend, - - 473 Miles

Distance from Astoria, via Portland, to Big Bend, - - - 752 Miles

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DISTANCES, COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES.

From Victoria, Vancouver Island.	MILES.	From Astoria, via Portland.	MILES.
To New Westminster, by steamer	80	To Portland	50
Thence to Yale, by steamer	95	Thence to the Dalles	110
Thence to Savana's Ferry, by stages	133	Thence to Walla Walla	100
Thence to head of Shuswap Lake, by steamer	111	Thence to Colville	210
Thence to Columbia River, at a point 20 miles above the supposed head of navigation by Government Trail	34	Thence to a point where the Trail from Shuswap Lake strikes the Columbia River	216
Thence to Gold Creek, by boats	20	Thence to Gold Creek	20
	473		752

Showing that the distance to the Big Bend Mines is 279 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland.

The following Statistics, respecting the probable Time and Expense of Traveling from VICTORIA TO BIG BEND have been compiled by Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well-known British Columbian Express Agent and Stage Proprietor:

CLASS 1.—*By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through.*

	Distance.	Time.	Rates.	Meals.
Victoria to Yale	175	24 hrs	$4	$6
Yale to Kamloops Lake	133	24 hrs	40	5
Over the Lakes	120	9.15 hrs	10	4
Head of Lake to Columbia River	35	18 hrs	—	9

Total number of hours traveling, 81. Total cost, $73.

CLASS 2.—*On Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, taking Meals and Beds at Wayside Houses.*

	Distance.	Time.	Rates.	Meals.
victoria to Yale	175	24 hrs	$4	$6
Yale to Kamloops Lake	133	5 days	—	20
Over Lake	120	1 day	10	4
Head of Lake to Columbia River	35	2 days	—	9

Total time, 9 days. Total cost, $63.

CLASS 3.—*Men furnishing own Food on Steamers, Travelling on Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, and buying their own Provisions on the way or packing it with them.*

	Distance.	Time.	Rates.	Meals.
Victoria to Yale	175	24 hrs	$4	$6
Yale to Kamloops Lake	133	5 days	—	5
Over Lake	120	1 day	10	1 50
Head of Lake to Columbia River	35	2 days	—	5

Total time, 9 days. Total cost, $26 50

Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1866.

Published by authority of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

N. B.—A Subscription List will be found at the Bank of British Columbia, Dietz & Nelson's, and at Capt. Nagle's Office, who is authorized to receive donations.

m10tc

Printed and published every Wednesday and Saturday, by ROBSON & McMILLAN, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia.